HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,292—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday. 2 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 15th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd " | ARCADIA | 8903 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 29th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 5th NOV. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 12th " | MONGOLIA | 9605 | ..... | ..... |
| 19th " | ARCADIA | 8903 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 26th " | EGYPT | 7913 | ..... | ..... |
| 3rd Dec | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MACEDONIA | 16512 |
| 10th " | MARMORA | 10509 | ..... | ..... |
| 17th " | ARCADIA | 8903 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 24th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 31st " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9600 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 6th Oct. 1904. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,248 | Gregori | 3rd Nov. 1904. |
| DUMBEA | 5,807 | Charbonnel | 1st Dec. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Musca | 4,119 | 1st Oct. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Nov. 1904. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Musca | 4,119 | 1st Dec. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † NIPPON | D. Mistrorigo | 6,317 | 8th Oct. 1904 |
| † AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,587 | 5th Nov. 1904 |
| † TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 5,095 | 8th Dec. 1904 |
| *† MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 22nd Dec 1904 |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 27th Sep 1904. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th September, 1904.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamer | Captain | Tonnage. | Date. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5,124 | 28th Sept. | 1904 |
| PERSIA | G. Mitchell | 3,596 | 13th Oct, | " |
| SCINDIA | S. Airey | 3,253 | 19th | " |
| BRITANNIA | J. Main | 1,970 | 3rd Nov. | " |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 3,259 | 12th | " |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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CIRCULATES AIR IN EVERY CORNER OF THE ROOM.
JUST THE THING FOR BUNGALOWS, CLUBS, MESSES, SHIPS, Etc.

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Write for our New 16 Page List showing everything of the latest in Fans. GET OUR PRICES.

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TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £3,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £3,000,000 |

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

| | | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay | 11 | 14 |
| 3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post | 3 | 0 |
| 6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. | 5 | 10 |

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA!

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE!

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidise. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED

'LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.

LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "SWALEDALE."

THIS STEAMER has very Comfortable accommodation for a few SALOON PASSENGERS SAILING about 15th October for a HOME PORT

For terms of Passage apply to the CAPTAIN on Board,

E. W. MANSHIP,
Master, s s Swaledale,

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. BUNDESRATH. | 2085 | Ahrens ..... | 6th Oct 1904 |
| S. S. SULTAN ..... | 2084 | Burmeister ... | 24th Oct 1904 |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

21, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th September, 1904.

---

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANECKBAI, the Widow and Executrix of the late THAKAR PREMJI JIWAN, has contracted TO SELL to our Client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned as Attorneys for the purchaser, at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this date otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims if any and such claims will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

One equal moiety or half share of the said Premji Jiwan and of the vendor as such Executrix as aforesaid in all that piece of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, godowns, and family dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting on the West side of Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7025 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts be the same, little; more or less, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Ramchander Laxmon Joshi and partly by the property of Phillip deLuis, on or towards the South partly by the property of Kasinath Mahaday Naik and Vithoba Mahadev Naik Purundhar and partly by the house of Purshotum Hirachand, on or towards the West by a Public Street called Cavel Street, and on or towards the East by the Public Road called Kalbadevi Road and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 701 of Pension and Tax and which has been redeemed and converted into freehold and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, which said one equal moiety or half share of the vendor now comprises the following :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses, shops, godowns, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in the town of Bombay, on the West side of Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2702 square yards, and bounded on the North by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the South by the property of Narayen Vithoba and Chintaman Vithoba and now of Gocouldas Coover), on the West by the Cavel Street, and on the East by Kalbadevi Road which said premises are numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 701, Collectors New No. 3186, Old Survey No. 217, and New Survey No. 208, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward O Ward, Nos. 1883, 1884, 1885 (2), 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1904, and Street Nos. 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 11A. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, and are and have for some time past been in the occupation partly of the Vendor and partly of her tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the house, messuages, godowns, tenements and other buildings standing thereon, situate in the town of Bombay, on the Westside of the Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1401 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the hereditaments and premises belonging to Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas, on the South by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the East partly by the said Kalbadevi Road and partly by the property of Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas and partly bythe property firstly described, and on the West partly by the property firstly described and partly by the Cavel Street and which said premises are numbered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collectors Old No. 701, Collectors new No 3186, Old Survey No. 217, and New Survey No. 208, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward (O) No. 1896 Street No. 11, and are and have for some time past been partly in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants and partly in the occupation of the tenants of Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas—Bombay, Dated this 20th day of September, 1904.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

---

## FREE TO CYCLISTS.

80-PAGE illustrated Catalogue. Wholesale Prices. Cycles, Motors, Accessories, 4,500 new and second-hand machines actually in stock. Cycles from 30/- B.S.A. and Eadie's machines. Never such bargains offered. Send for List. Agents wanted. Every Accessory. Frames, Tyres, Wheels, &c. Half-price; 50 per cent. less than other Makers.

WARRILOW & CO.,
Weston-super-Mare, England.

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SPORTING POWDERS.

CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.

"AMBERITE"

AND

"SMOKELESS DIAMOND."

The above can be procured from the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, BOMBAY; also from the following native dealers :

MOHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY & SONS.
ESOOFALLY MOHOMEDALLY & CO.
ABDOOLALLY NOORBHOY.
ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFBHOY.

AGENTS:

FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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THE GREAT

SECRET OF SUCCESS IS

EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE TO ALL

From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000

NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 2 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Orders.

C. ARDESHER & Co.;
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

---

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AS I have RETURNED to BOMBAY, my Power of Attorney granted to Mr. Daniel Longworth, Acting Secretary and Manager is hereby CANCELLED.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

Bombay, 27th September, 1904.

---

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,

ON THE COOPERAGE,

27TH SEPTEMBER TO 1ST OCTOBER.

Admission to Enclosure Re. 1.

---

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The SCHOOLS will REOPEN on 15th OCTOBER. For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
OFFICES:—
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(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manila | Yokohama |
| Thaiping | Cebu (Philippines) | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Mombassa, |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Nairobi, |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | Kandy, | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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Manager

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BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 31 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Postage charge one Rupee.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E, The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

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WANTED a Smart STEWART. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

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WANTED an Experienced CASHIER. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

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ON VIEW.—Mr. J. R. Carpenter's Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, Banjo, Roll-top Office Table, etc., at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Church, TO BE SOLD WEDNESDAY, 28th instant.

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TO CAPITALISTS.—REQUIRED a LOAN for a considerable amount against good security. Please reply stating rate of interest to Box "No. 13935." Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nissen Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Japanese and Malayalam Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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REPAIRS neatly executed with despatch at moderate charges. Rubber Tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence Invited.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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THREE STAR

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INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 2-0 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

## ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 6 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 8 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 43 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 2 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 8 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
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ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,600,000

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PROSPECTUS containing

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Established 1874.

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Manager.

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| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co, | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER. | Ay. |
| GIESLER & Co. | Aviza. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN, & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh. |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE, Ld. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN' SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD & SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côte d' Or. |
| ACKERMANN—LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co, | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL. | Budapesth. |
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| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co, | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld. | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| SÖHNLEIN & Co. | Schierstein |
| STEWART STEWART & Co. | London. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |
| MARTELL & Co. | Cognac. |
| P. B. BURGOYNE & Co. | London. |
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

## BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years ... ... ... | 5 per cent. |
| „ 1 Year ... ... ... | 4½ „ |
| „ 6 Months ... ... ... | 4 „ |
| „ 3 „ ... ... ... | 3½ „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | „ | 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | „ | 9,520,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... | „ | 500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Bombay Mails of 10th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | £88 1-4 | = | + 1-8 |
| 3 do. Rentes | £97 3-4 | = | — 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan | £104 1-2 | = | unchanged |
| 3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £85 7-8 | = | do |

SILVER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 26 5-8 | = | + 3-16 |
| 2 months hence | 26 1-2 | = | + 3-16 |
| Spot in New York | 57 5-8 | = | + 1-8 |

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25'18 1-2 | = | —1 1-2 |
| Berlin | 20'40 | = | — 3-4 |
| New York Demand | 4'85 3-4 | = | unchanged |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 3 per cent | = | do |
| 6 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 3-8 per cent | = | do |
| 6 „ „ „ Fine Trade | 2 7-8 per cent | = | do |
| 3 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills | 2 3-4 per cent | = | do |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-4 per cent | = | do |

INTEREST—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 1 1-8 per cent | = | do |
| 7 day market loans | 1 1-4 per cent | = | do |

WHEAT—

White Karachi 31 N.-D. sellers
Red Karachi 30 3-8 O.-N.- sellers } firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 37 1-2 O.-N., buyers, steady.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady, Manchester firm. Total sales 2,000. Spot 6'62. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 4,000. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| 5'82 | 5'82 | 5'80 |
| —5 | —6 | —6 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 5'76 | 5'77 | 5'77 |
| —6 | —5 | —5 |
| Mar.-April | April.-May | May-June. |
| 5'77 | 5'78 | 5'78 |
| —6 | —5 | —5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U S Ports | 52,000 |
| Do. last year | 48,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 17,000 |
| Do. do Continent | 19,000 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 11'20 |
| Futures, month of December | 10'75 — 6 |
| Do. do. March | 10'85 — 6 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 10 11-16 — 1-16 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 10'39 — 10 |
| Do. do. March | 10'85 — 9 |
| Tone at close | barely steady. |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 109,000 |
| Stock in London | 19,000 |
| Total visible supply | 1,120,000 |
| Total visible supply of which is East Indian | 148,000 |
| Total quantity in sight | 810,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 24th September, 1904 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 435 bales. |
| Wheat | 34,180 cwts. |
| Linseed | 8,763 „ |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 4,080 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 506 „ |
| Poppyseed | 3,385 „ |
| Groundnuts | 369 „ |
| Castorseed | 6,338 „ |
| Rice | 95,073 „ |
| Myrabolams | 45 „ |
| Oilcakes | 9,491 „ |
| Mowraseed | 2,512 „ |
| Gram | 1,722 „ |
| Jowar | 3,691 „ |
| Maize | nil „ |

IMPORTS OF TREASURE EX S. S. ORIENTAL FROM LONDON.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | 10,06,080 |
| Silver do. | 13,77,196 |

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Exchange—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | 1s 3 31-32 to 1-4d. |
| Bank Demand | 1s-4d. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Credit Bills | 3 Months' Sight | D. A. | 1s. 4 5-32d. | |
| Do | 6 do | do | 1s. 4 5-16d | |
| French Francs | 3 do | do | do | 170 to 69 13-4 |
| Marks | 3 do | do | do | 138 |
| Hongkong | 30 | Days' Sight | | 135 3-4 |
| Shanghai | 30 | do | do | 189 1-2 |
| Japan | 30 | do | do | 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—2 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | | 98-9 |
| 1st Settlement | 30th September | 98'8 |
| 2nd do | 31st October | 98'5 |

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 21st April | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do 16th June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Bengal | do 23rd June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Madras | do 6th July | 4 | do |

Bank of Bombay Cash balance 11 1-2 Lakhs down.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 6 | 4 | 0 |

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore. Ready. | 5 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 11 | 0 | to | 5 | 12 0 |

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 13 | 0 | to | 5 | 14 0 |

Castorseed—Tone steady.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 | to | 26 | 0 0 |

WHEAT,—Tone steady

| | |
|---|---|
| Pissi 91 per cent. | Rs. 29 1-4 |
| Club, No. 1 | Rs. 29 3-4 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone— | quiet. |
| Estimated sales ... bales | 4,000 |
| Imports ... do | 12,000 |

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| 5'86 | 5'76 | 5'73 |
| —6 | —6 | —7 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb | Feb.-Mch. |
| 5'72 | 5'71 | 5'71 |
| —6 | —6 | —6 |
| Mch-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June |
| 5'72 | 5'72 | 5'72 |
| —5 | —6 | —6 |

COTTON.—Tone steady.

SHARES.—Petits 2010 ; Bank of Bombay are quiet and 1282 1-2. Bombay Burmahs are in demand at 8100.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 17th September, as compared with the statement of the 21th Sept.:—

| LIABILITIES. | Sept. 17. Rs. | Sept 24. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 84,00,000 | 84,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 51,32,116 | 56,57,749 |
| Public Deposit at Branches | 35,46,825 | 32,36,883 |
| Other Deposits | 6,89,97,130 | 6,97,31,744 |
| Post Bills | 12,775 | 22,215 |
| Sundries | 14,52,747 | 14,88,676 |
| Rs... | 9,75,41,593 | 9,85,77,272 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,28,99,511 | 1,25,02 913 |
| Other authorised Securities | 12,20,346 | 11,87,085 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 63,72,842 | 66,00,5.7 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,51,33,704 | 1,63,21,444 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,82,87,387 | 3, 5,6 ,884 |
| Dead Stock | 3,09,141 | 3,09,141 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 2,672 | 2,651 |
| Balances with other Banks | 16,48,625 | 10,74,310 |
| Sundries | 1,05,259 | 1,14,735 |
| Cash | 3,10,62,372 | 2,99,03 809 |
| Rs. | 9,75,41,593 | 9,85,77,272 |

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed | dull |
| Surats | steady |
| Good Brougger | ... |
| The Manchester Market has been | firm |
| 2½ per cent Consols | 88 1-4 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 97 3-4 ex |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | 104 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers | 85 7-8 |
| Bar Silver | 26 5-8 |

## PASSENGERS BY THE MARIA VALERIE.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s s Maria Valerie to-day from the Victoria Dock, Berth No 8.

The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No 8 to-day at 9-30 a. m., sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 8-30 a m sharp, to-day:—

Mr and Mrs Noorbhoy Jafferji and child, Mr and Mrs Moosajee Jafferjee and child, Mr Abdool Husein Moosajee, Mr Mahomedally Allibhoy, Mr Esajee Adamjee, Mr Esoofally Mahomedally, Miss M Lookmanjee, Miss T Abdool Husein, Miss M Abdoolhusein, Miss A Jeewanjee, Mr and Miss M Hooseinbhoy, Miss Essajee Adamjee, Mr S Hirst, Mr F J Whitehead, Mr E J Commissariat, Mr D S Powalla, Mrs J Patell, Mr Ahmed N Patchally.


10, Charnley Grove, Blackpool, Eng.

Doan's Ointment cured me of piles in Oct. 1899. It is now 25 months since the cure, and I want to say I have had no return of this annoying complaint during the period. (Signed) Mrs. Howarth, (Of all Chemists.)


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARLEY—September 23, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of T W Harley, I M S, of a son.

STWELL—September 24, at the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, the wife of S A H Stwell, of a son.

DEATHS.

MURPHY—September 16, at the Palms, Gorakhpur, William Murphy late N-W P and Oudh Police, son of Conductor William Murphy, Ordnance Department, aged 57 years.

WRIGHT—September 21, at Walker Hospital, Simla, Miss Katharine Christina Wright, C M S, Missionary, Agra.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m., Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water 0-2m., 0-23a. Low water, 6-3m., 6-17a.

Examination of articled clerks commences, High Court.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Pir Kurremshaw fair will be held within the Grant Road Mahomedan cemetery to-day.

MORVI NOTES.—The sky frequently becomes cloudy and at noon the heat is intense, writes a Morvi correspondent. Cotton sowing is good; the plants are in good condition and the crop will certainly be 12 annas. A few showers of rain will make it sixteen annas. The health conditions are not good. Innumerable rats fall dead daily and the people in consequence fear an epidemic of plague. H. H. the Thakore Saheb is still at Poona.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SHIP'S DOCTOR.—A European was found lying in the compound of a bungalow at Upper Colaba on Saturday night. He was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, where on examination, it was ascertained that he had been suffering from apoplexy. He died in the hospital the next day. From the clothes the deceased was wearing, it was evident that he was a ship's officer and on information being circulated he was identified as Dr. Mackenzie of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Avoca. The cause of death having been certified to be apoplexy, the police permitted the body to be buried.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Kersandas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Dada Khan Bahadurkhan, a Mahomedan, with criminal breach of trust at the Esplanade Police Court in respect of three guns and a revolver, belonging to Usafali Mahomedalli. He was further charged with a similar offence in respect of three guns belonging to Aboulla Hussen Gulam Hussen. It appeared that the articles were left with the accused for repairs, but he failed to return them to the complainants. He sold the revolver to a Parsee named Hormusji Cuverjee. The accused denied the charges, but was convicted and given six months' hard labour on each of the two counts.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The weather is clear this side and the temperature is 92° at 2 p. m., writes our Bhownagar correspondent, the local weather experts predict that there will yet be more rain, although there are no indications to justify their predictions at present. The "Boar Talao" and "Bhikhda" ring are full, thus far the water supply being sufficient to last throughout the year. There is a village called Khodia which boasts of a Hindoo goddess called "Mata." Her devotee dreamt that there would be rain on "Pacham" and "Chhath"-Shud, viz., the fifth and sixth day of the moon. The man came down to Bhownagar and informed the Maharaja of his dream, on the 2nd day of the moon. The Maharaja thereupon detained him until his dream, to the surprise of all, was realized. The Maharaja rewarded the man and an order was given to prepare "lapsi" and distribute it to the poor near the place of "Mata."

A NEPHEW ROBBING HIS UNCLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, one Thakorelal Dayashanker, a Hindu lad, was charged by Inspector Paterson with theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 679. Mr. Velinker, pleader appeared for the accused. It appeared that the stolen property belonged to the accused's uncle Vishvanath Gunpatram, who deposed to having missed his ornaments on the 14th instant from his place of residence at Bhuleshwar. The accused was arrested on suspicion at the Dadar railway station, and pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Velinker asked His Worship to deal with the accused under section 562 of the C. P. Code as it was his first offence, and on account of his youth. The Magistrate thought it proper to deal with the case under that section and ordered the accused to be released on his entering into a bond of Rs. 150, and on his furnishing a surety for a like amount to appear and receive sentence whenever called upon.

THE RAILWAY ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, the case in which Merabux Nathoo, a Punjabi, and Amchund Tarasing, a Purdesee, stood charged with the theft of currency notes, gold and silver ornaments and packets of rubies and pearls, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 5,725, belonging to one Vardhechund Tejpal, was called on for hearing. Bhicoobhai, wife of the second accused was charged with receiving and retaining stolen property. Mr. Velinker, pleader, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin, Barrister-at-law and Mr. Ashbury, pleader, defended the first and third accused respectively. The circumstances of the case have been reported. The complainant was travelling between Baroda and Bombay on the 31st July last when the accused who were fellow-passengers, managed to make off with a brass box containing the property from the train. The Magistrate on the evidence committed the first and the second accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. The third accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence against her.

PATHARE PRABU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—The thirteenth prize-distribution of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj took place on Sunday evening in the hall of Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Solicitor, under the presidency of Mr. Ranganath Sadashiv Jayakar, a retired Deputy-Collector and at one time Acting Naib-Diwan, President of the Jadeja Court and Chief Judge of the Varishta Court, Kutch. The hall was crowded by the leading members of the Prabhu community who take a keen interest in the welfare of the Samaj. The members of the Samaj were accommodated in the large gallery on the west of the hall. Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, B.A., LL.B., having welcomed the guests and asked Mr. Jayakar to occupy the chair, Mr. Anandrao Ganpatrao Naik, Secretary of the Samaj, read the report which showed what progress had been made in the course of the last year. Prizes in the shape of costly and useful books were then distributed to about 40 members of the Samaj who had successfully passed several University and other public examinations in 1903, Mr. B. R. Agaskar, a young lad barely out of his teens, was given a special prize which was offered by Mr. G.S. Rao, M.A., LL.B., for passing the M.A. examination in Mathematics. Congratulatory speeches were made by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji and Messrs. B. V. N. Kirtikar, Nanu Narayen Kothare, G.S. Rao, Ballaji Sitaram Kothare and R.R. Dhurandhar, some of them dwelling in an earnest and emphatic manner on the advantages of female and technical education. The President finally delivered an instructive address giving encouragement to the Samajists, and after the usual votes of thanks were proposed and seconded to the chairman, guests, donors of prizes, and owner of the hall, the meeting was dissolved.

DARING ROBBERY BY WAGHRIES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, disposed of a case in which Superintendent Williamson charged Jalnila Deo, Raoji Sadoo, Jaibai, a woman, and two others, all waghries, with theft of a purse containing Rs. 27 in cash, the property of one Girjabai, a woman, residing at Dharavi. The accused were also charged with the abetment of the offence.—Mr. Ashbury, pleader, defended the third accused. The evidence showed that the complainant accompanied by her mother was coming to Bombay from Dharavi on the morning of the 23rd August. On the road she was met by the first and second accused, who got into conversation with her and asked her where she was going. She replied she was going to Bombay to buy a saree. The second accused told her that he had a saree for sale and invited her to look at it. The complainant consented and went with the second accused accompanied by her mother, to a hut at Matoonga. On reaching the hut the second accused told her that he had no saree to sell, but that he had some ornaments to dispose of and asked her if she would buy them. The complainant desired to see them. The third accused, who had by this time come upon the scene, went in and brought out some brass ornaments. On looking at the ornaments the complainant said she would not buy them and got up to go away. The third accused then pulled her by her saree and the first accused caught her by her waist and they managed to snatch a purse from her waist-band and handed it to the fourth accused, who with the fifth accused had also come there. The fifth accused seemed to have held the complainant's mother. The complainant and her mother shouted out for help, when all the accused ran away. The purse contained Rs. 27 in cash and currency notes. A grass contractor, named Balu Ranoo, who was in a field close by cutting grass, noticed the incident and went to the hut and took the complainant and her mother to the police chowkey, where they made a report. The police proceeded to the hut and arrested the first accused. The other accused were subsequently arrested and the purse was found near the hut of the second accused. All the accused denied the charge. The Magistrate convicted them all and sentenced Nos. 1 and 2 to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and the rest to six months' like punishment.

## DACOITY IN SATARA DISTRICT.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

MR. G. FRENCH, Assistant Sessions Judge at Satara, in August last, convicted Bhau bin Jogu and eight others of dacoity and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for five years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The nine accused were charged with committing dacoity at Kamta in Satara District on the 12th June last. It appeared that several persons were living in a row of buildings erected in one of the cultivated plots or gardens out in the country, which are designated "Malas." It was about two miles from the village of Kamta. The settlement was visited by a gang of dacoits on the night of the 12th June. The primary motive for the raid appeared to have been to rob a man called Khandilikar, an ex-railway contractor of means, who had been living with his cousin Daji, but who had a short time previously gone to stay in the village. The dacoits visited the premises of three residents in succession. They were said to be furnished with axes and sticks. One man and his wife were beaten. The latter's ornaments were forcibly removed from her body. Information was given to the chief constable, who happened to be at Kamta the same night; but when he arrived, the dacoits had gone. The thieves' steps were traced for a short way, and some property was found in the tracks. Next day the band was reported to have been seen at the foot of a hill named Gopus. On the 19th June, five of the accused were said to have been identified from a number of persons assembled by those whose houses had been visited by the dacoits. On the 20th three of them produced property and were arrested. The rest also produced property on subsequent dates at different places. The scene of the crime was visited immediately by the police, and the chief constable saw the hurt received, some blood-stained clothes and the stones lying about, which had been flung by the dacoits. Altogether, said the Sessions Judge, the account of the raid given by the sufferers could not be questioned. The production of the property was well substantiated, and taking into consideration the fact that all the accused had been identified, as concerned in the crime, Mr. French thought it improbable that the property produced by the dacoits belonged to any one else than the victims of the crime. In consideration of the fact that grave hurt was not inflicted, Mr. French sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

## ALLEGED MURDER AT CHOWPATTY

ON Sunday evening the police received information that one Luxmon Dhondoo, a Hindu labourer murdered his brother-in-law Keshew Essoo by striking him on the head with a curry stone, near his hut at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty. Superintendent Barnet immediately proceeded to the spot and arrested the murderer. Enquiries showed that the deceased, who was about twenty-five years of age, was a widower with three children and lived in a hut situated in the same compound in which his mother-in-law Anundibai and his brother-in-law Luximon lived. Since the death of Keshew's wife, which occurred about five months ago, there had been constant quarrels between Keshew and Luximon as to who should take care of the children. Quarrels and altercations had become so frequent that it was thought desirable that the parties should live away from each other; and at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon Luximon and his mother Anundibai went out to look for a room to live in. They returned in the evening and shortly after Luximon entered Keshew's room. Keshew asked him why he had entered his room and abused him. Upon this Luximon in a fit of rage lifted up a curry stone which was lying on a window and threw it at Keshew striking him on the face and head. Keshew fell forward bled profusely and died in twenty minutes. A woman named Yessoobai who was in the same house at the time, but in another room heard the deceased groan and went to see what the matter was when she found the deceased in a pool of blood and Luximon in the same room removing the stone he had thrown and placing it at some distance from the body. She raised an alarm and the police were informed.

Yesterday morning Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquiry regarding the death of Keshew Yessoo, aged twenty-five, Anundibai, the mother of the accused Luximon, in her evidence stated that the deceased's wife died five months ago, leaving behind her two sons and one daughter. About 11 o'clock on Sunday morning the deceased returned home from his work and immediately afterwards there had been an altercation between him and Luximon. They all lived separately, but in the same compound. Owing to the constant quarrels the witness and her son wanted to live away from the compound and for that purpose they went out to look for a room at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They returned about two hours after. She then went to a shop leaving Luximon in the front of the compound. When she returned she heard the deceased had been killed and Luximon arrested. Further inquiry was adjourned.

## POWERS OF A HIGH COURT COMMISSIONER.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, at the High Court yesterday, disposed of the appeal filed by Vithaldas Kanji, appellant and second plaintiff in the suit against Haridas Kanji, first plaintiff, and Premabai and eight others, defendants, who were all respondents in this appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., appeared for the appellant; Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for all the respondents other than the first, second and ninth. The suit was for dissolution of partnership in Bombay, Burahnpore and Calcutta from 26th October 1897; for the taking of partnership accounts and distribution of assets; restraining by perpetual injunction any of the parties to the suit using the firm's names (Dharamsi Kanji in Bombay and Burahnpore, and Madhavji Dharamsi in Calcutta); appointing a receiver of the estate, etc.,

The matter was referred to the Commissioner, against whose order it came on before Mr. Justice Tyebji. The learned Judge decided that the Commissioner (Mr. A. K. Oliver) had no power to go into questions of losses arising from negligence, and directed the second plaintiff to bear the costs of the special report and of the day. Against this order the second plaintiff appealed on the ground that the Judge should have held that the Commissioner was entitled to investigate or decide claims by the partners in respect of their acts and omissions in connection with partnership transactions.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said the appellant imputed negligence against respondents. Mr. Justice Tyebji had held that the Commissioner could not go into it on the accounts directed to be taken by him. Mr. Young relied on the dicta of Lord Justice James in Barber vs. Mackarell 12 Chan. Div. 534. But the machinery of this Court was widely different from that of the English Chancery Courts. In England, each Judge had a Chief Clerk and several very competent junior clerks. Here there was only one Commissioner for all three Judges. If, therefore, the work of these Judges' Courts were thrown on the Commissioner it would mean that he would be overwhelmed, and his work would come to a stop. But apart from this, the case made by Mr. Young was not one which could be included in ordinary accounts, as it involved questions of law and of facts on matters not raised in the pleadings or issues. It might be that Mr. Young's client was able to make some application for the relief he considered himself entitled to, but these matters could not have been gone into by the Commissioner on the account directed by the Judge. The appeal was dismissed with costs.


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Coporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for information a copy of a circular letter with accompaniments, dated 11th July 1904, addressed to him by the Secretary to the Committee appointed by Government to make inquiries regarding the establishment of a public Museum and Library for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and suggesting that a Committee be appointed to consider in what direction the Corporation could assist the movement.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the subject be referred to a Committee for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and report. He said it might be remembered that about ten years ago Government passed a resolution inquiring whether a public museum could be established with a view to the promotion of the trade and industries and particularly of the art industries of the country. At that time the matter was not seriously taken up and it dropped. The Industrial Exhibition which was now being organised in connection with the Indian National Congress, had attracted the attention of Government to the subject once more. It was a pity that a city like Bombay, which claimed to be the first city in India, should be without a museum worth the name. One of the principal objects of establishing a museum was to collect specimens of industry and trade articles to afford facilities to the commercial community of the country. He thought the Corporation should contribute its mite towards such a laudable object.

The proposition was adopted.

PIPE FOR CARRYING KEROSENE OIL.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Corporation stated that Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, Agents, Burmah Oil Company, Limited, had applied for permission to lay an 8 inch wrought iron pipe line for carrying Kerosine oil from the oil wharf at Mody Bay to the Frere Estate of the Port Trustees. The pipe line would run for the most part of its length along Port Trust property, except Kasara Basin Road, Dockyard Road, Muzavarpakadi Road and Manson Road. However as all these roads were intended to be taken up by the Port Trustees in connection with the Dock Railway scheme, the Commissioner did not consider the proposal of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, to be objectionable and requested the sanction of the Corporation to the permission applied for being granted on certain conditions.

Mr. Mandlick proposed that sanction be given to Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company being permitted to lay a pipe for the purpose mentioned by the Commissioner in his letter, subject to the conditions stated therein.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil did not think the matter had been carefully considered by the Commissioner. It was a dangerous thing to allow a pipe carrying kerosene oil, to run through crowded parts of the town, for if the pipe burst and caught fire the damage to life and property would be terrible. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to a Committee for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and report.

On a division, the amendment was carried.

OILING THE ROADS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner on a resolution of the Corporation stating that that body would have no objection to the Westrumite Company being allowed to experiment with their material on any road considered suitable by the Company, Messrs Fleming Shaw and Company writing on the subject to the Commissioner stated that they did not ask for payment of Rs. 1886 being the cost of the stock they held at present for the experiment, but they thought it would be only fair if they were paid by results as compared with the cost of other experiments already sanctioned.

The Commissioner stated that under their resolution, the Corporation had sanctioned the treating of the Esplanade and Hornby Roads from the King's statue to the Crawford Markets with Kerosene oil, and the work would shortly be undertaken, and if the Corporation were pleased to sanction a trial of Westrumite at the same time it would afford an opportunity to make comparison in the effects produced on the roads by the oil and Westrumite as well as in the cost of the operations themselves. He therefore, recommended that a trial be given to Westrumite and that the road from the King's statue to the Apollo Pier be coated with it, and requested the sanction of the Corporation to the proposal and to the cost being met from surplus cash balance.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of his proposal, and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the grant would be sanctioned.

The Hon Mr. Vithaldas seconded the motion.

Dr. Dadachanji said roads treated with Westrumite had stood the test better than roads treated with other materials. The process of pine oiling was also successful. It had good effect on people suffering from throat and chest diseases.

Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsi remarked there was no guarantee given that a constant supply of Westrumite would be supplied at a uniform rate. It would after all be a small experiment upon which they would be throwing away their money.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil enquired who would decide the results of the experiment. He was afraid it might result in litigation.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, pointed out that the Bombay firm were not holding the material as agents of the patentee; but they offered it as a private firm holding a small stock in hand. The recommendation made by the Commissioner was a very reasonable one. The proposal of the Bombay firm was extremely fair, and should be accepted. The Corporation would do well to embark upon an experiment which would not cost more than two thousand rupees.

Mr. Jehangir Petit was opposed to the motion. He thought that the experiment should be made free of charge. The patentees should pay the cost out of their own pockets. The Corporation would be prepared to pay such amount as the Standing Committee thought proper if they considered that the result was satisfactory.

Dr. Sukhia said supposing Westrumite proved successful, would the patentees supply it at the same price as the Bombay firm offered them.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried by a majority.

CYCLE TAX.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding for information copy of letter from the Assessor and Collector, who reported that for the quarter ended 30th June 1904, 936 bicycles and 9 tricycles were taxed. The amount of the tax levied was Rs 1,925-1-2.

Mr J

THE WAR
*if it*
EXTENDS

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1904.


## THE RHODESIAN PROBLEM.

WHEREAS ten years ago Rhodesia attracted more than its fair share of public interest, to-day it is practically unknown. This is the complaint of Mr. G. T. Hutchinson, who wishes us to understand that it has claims on the Empire which cannot be overlooked. It is not that the Empire is unwilling to discharge its obligations, but that Rhodesia was eclipsed by events in the territories further south and that it is now but one of the component parts of the great South African colony. It is no longer regarded as having a separate existence so far as the Empire is concerned. Yet, after the Matabele wars—when the Government House had replaced Lobengula's kraal at Bulawayo—as Mr. Hutchinson reminds us, it was assumed that it only remained for the Rhodesians to enjoy the days of plenty. Theirs was pre-eminently a "white man's country," blessed with one of the finest climates in the world, containing gold and immense herds of cattle and rich in all the possibilities and attractions which only a new country can offer. A boom followed the conquest, and for a time there was a steady flow of capital into the country. Foundations were laid on a scale suitable to the great future which was confidently expected. Bulawayo was laid out with wide avenues and large open spaces; ample buildings were erected, electric lighting was installed and direct railway communication with Capetown was established. Everything was made ready for the inevitable success. But that success has not come. The cause was over-capitalisation. Mr. Hutchinson shows us that everything was done on a too extravagant scale, and the result was the only one which could be expected. The actual production of gold was not proportionate to the outlay, and to-day many of the earlier mines are closed down, while others are worked in tribute. Rinderpest, horse-sickness and African coast fever combined to impede the progress of farming, and the Government Agriculturist describes Rhodesian agriculture as still in the experimental stage. Mealies, tobacco and various fruits are grown with some success, and a future is now predicted for cotton; but much remains to be done in the way of experimental farms, fencing and irrigation before Rhodesia can become, in the true sense, an agricultural country. The difficulty of finding a market has also to be faced, for there is no communication between Rhodesia and Johannesburg, while a greater difficulty is that of keeping the men on the land, for gold mining offers an irresistible attraction to a disappointed farmer.

All business is bad as a consequence, and the people blame the Government As the administration is carried on by the Chartered Company it is bad both for the people and the Company. Mr. Rhodes told the shareholders that everything depended upon the mineral wealth of the country, but both they and the settlers look for money in everything. It is not yet to be had. It is not surprising that they blame the administration which has always been in the hands of the Company. Administrative changes are urgently needed, and it is in Rhodesia's agitation for reform that the sympathy of other parts of the Empire is desired. In present circumstances the Chartered Company controls the Legislative Council which is so composed that it can always out-vote the elected members. They cannot run the administration except at a loss, and last year the deficit was over three hundred thousand pounds. Sir George Taubman Goldie endeavoured to set matters straight and drew up a financial scheme which he based on the principle that the people of Rhodesia owed the Company eight million pounds, and were responsible for past deficits. The people refused to consider the matter in the light Sir George invited them to do, therefore the question of the future relations of Rhodesia and the Chartered Company becomes important. The people in conference recorded their opinion that Southern Rhodesia can make no true progress so long as the Chartered Company, as an administrative or commercial body, has any control or power in the direction of public affairs, and instructs any delegates that it may appoint to strive for the elimination of the Chartered Company as an administrative body in Southern Rhodesia. What the outcome of that resolution will be, it is not easy to foresee, but as a reflection of the true state of feeling in the country it demands serious attention. Mr. Hutchinson asks the people what they mean to do in case they succeed in eliminating the Company. They are not ready with an alternative; but some there are who prefer Crown Colony Government and would welcome it, though the system is far from popular in South Africa generally. Another suggestion is that Rhodesia shall be amalgamated with the Transvaal. But to that scheme there is also strong objection. Yet it is generally recognised that the preponderance of the loyalist element in the Transvaal cannot be secured by any scheme of land settlement, but the desired result could be attained if it were united with Rhodesia. Moreover it is felt that self-government would become an accomplished fact for such a combination at a far earlier period than it would for either Colony separately, and to take the widest possible point of view it would be a distinct step in the direction of a federated South Africa.

Government by chartered company is a survival of semi-barbarism. Wherever it exists, it should be stamped out at all cost. Union with the Transvaal in the present case is the only remedy. It is useless trying to make terms with the Company. It is not very probable they would manifest any inordinate desire to concede anything at all to the public benefit. A company which has neither a body to kick nor a soul to be saved, regards its own interests as paramount, and so long as its charter lasts, all it can be expected to do is to secure the best of everything for itself. On its side it condemns the people as the "spoilt children of Cecil Rhodes" for whom everything has been done and who will do nothing for themselves. And it is not untrue that there is an abundance of people in Rhodesia who will not endeavour to conform to altered circumstances and put their shoulder to the wheel. There are said to be many Scotsmen willing to face the altered condition and make the best of them, and these men are already beginning to reap the reward of merit. Mr. Hutchinson takes the present political agitation as a sign of strength. He believes that a few years ago the people would have accepted Sir George Goldie's scheme without a moment's hesitation, attracted mainly by the proposed trust fund of three millions sterling for the development of the country. But they now realise that it is not capital, but the way in which it is to be spent that spells success. They wish to "call the tune" as they must "pay the piper," and have come to recognise that they can turn the tables on the Company by presenting an ultimatum to them, for if their own position is weak, that of the Company is still weaker. Much depends on the men who lead them. If they are strong men, they will doubtless be able to secure the overthrow of the Company's administration. If they are far-seeing, they will endeavour to bring about the suggested amalgamation with the Transvaal. If they are but discontented agitators, the next state of Rhodesia may be worse than the last. But the problem presses, and we imagine the days of administration by Chartered Company to be numbered.

THE LATE MR. WM. DIGBY.

WE do not exaggerate when we state that the announcement of the death of Mr. William Digby will be received in India with very wide and genuine regret. That he was a disinterested friend of the people of this country, nobody will question in face of his strenuous work on their behalf; while the classes whose aspirations run in political lines have lost in him a notable ally. The defects of his qualities appeared in his tendency to adopt extreme views, but his criticism of Indian administration was not without effect. Had it been less pungent and less partizan, it would probably have been more effective. Most Radical critics of British administration in India make the initial error of applying to this country principles to which the people are by nature and social usage opposed; and Mr. Digby appeared to have considerably developed that mistake. We have the authority of Sir Henry Cotton for the statement that little good is likely to come of attempts to impose upon a people, instinctively conservative, political conditions copied from the advanced nations of the West, yet Mr. Digby's latest suggestion on behalf of India was the characteristic one of highly developed parliamentary institutions. In this, of course, he was supported by the few rabid persons whose general views on British rule in India were reflected by the absurd resolution passed the other day by a Congress of European Socialists who think in hyperbole and talk like Irish agitators. Mr. Digby was much happier when proclaiming the acknowledged poverty of the mass of the Indian people and though his conclusions could not always be accepted as sound he at least did service in fixing the attention of a fickle British public at intervals upon India and the problems its administration presents. Mr. Digby exercised the practised pen of the journalist with piquancy and, having been enabled to withdraw from the pursuit of journalism as a profession, he used his pen freely during the last fifteen years in furtherance of his political views. His direct association with the East began in 1871 when, after some early journalistic training in England, he joined the staff of a newspaper in Ceylon. After five years there, he went to Madras as Editor of the local "Times" in 1877. The Southern Presidency was afflicted by a famine attended by an appalling loss of life, owing to the difficulty of transporting food-stuffs to districts where no railways existed. Both in his newspaper and as originator and honorary secretary of an appeal to the British people on behalf of the famine stricken, Mr. Digby did excellent service during that period. The result of the appeal to England was a sum of nearly £800,000 subscribed in four months, and it was estimated that four million lives were saved by this timely aid. Mr. Digby's services were recognised by Government who decorated him with the C.I.E. In 1879 he returned to journalism in England, and on the foundation of the National Liberal Club was appointed Secretary. Retiring from that position in 1887 he founded the Indian Political Agency and edited "India" for two years, Meanwhile, in 1888, he joined the firm of Messrs. William Hutchinson and Co., East India merchants, of which he became senior partner. The last fifteen years of his life were prolific in contributions to the discussion of Indian affairs both in the Press and by the publication of books of which the most recent was "'Prosperous' British India," published in 1901. This volume attracted considerable attention, and presenting the case for the poverty of India in a strong light it was in its turn unsparingly criticised. Mr. Digby acted, until attacked by the illness which has proved fatal, as the correspondent of several Indian journals, wherein his passing comments on Indian affairs preserved their pungency to the last. The ablest as he was certainly the most voluminous of the extreme Pro-Indian school of publicists, the regret at his death will not be confined to those with whom he actively and whole-heartedly sympathised.

RECREATION CAMP FOR WORKERS.

FOR the "Young Women's Recreation Camp and Conference" to be held next November, from the 19th to the 29th, we understand that Sir Archibald Hunter, with his characteristic practical kindness, has arranged that furnished tents shall be pitched for the Camp at Igatpuri. This will be the second of such Camp meetings held in Western India. These outings are not common, but they ought to be at least yearly events. When we remember the very slender means of the women and girls for whose benefit, physical and mental, the Recreation Camp is organised it is easy enough to realise what a boon it must prove to them. They are all women who work, year in year out, for the barest pittance, who get few holidays and are engaged in exacting duties all day. Take the case of the shop-girls of Bombay alone. They stand for hours in a heated atmosphere, serving customers without punkah or any other device for mitigating the discomfort of a stuffy shop—and all Bombay shops are stuffy, for every available atom of space must be utilised for the storing of goods. The shop assistants, moreover, are obliged to dress decently and respectably out of their small pay. Little, if any, can remain of that when the cost of going to and from their work and their keep are calculated. If business men in Bombay realised what life means to those for whom the Recreation Camp is devised,—so far only once in three years—they would be certain to come forward and help to make one ten days or a fortnight of the hard lives of those workers healthful and pleasant. Unless funds are collected, few of them will be able to get to Igatpuri. Miss Hill, the General Secretary for the Young Women's Christian Association for India pointed out in a recent letter to this paper that ten rupees besides railway fare pays the expenses during the ten days' outing of a girl who takes European food, and five rupees, plus railway fare if she has Indian food. Many, keenly appreciating the change, and being able to do so, pay their own way; some can pay part, but there are a still greater number who cannot do either. The Recreation Camp to be held for ten days is a very modest attempt at supplying a healthful change for those who cannot afford it themselves. If it could be kept open for twice the time and another section of the girls could succeed the first for the second term it would be, of course, a much more effectual and wide-spreading arrangement. But we fear it is hardly likely that subscriptions or gifts of stores would be forthcoming for the lengthened period. We only mention it as an ideal to be kept in view. If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. At the forthcoming meeting on the 1st of October which is to be held at Mrs. Aston's bungalow, the organisers of the Recreation Camp will, doubtless, show how badly needed it is and what good it can do to the girls who are able to spend in it a short ten days' holiday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s., Persia, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

THE camp for pilgrims at Pir Pao in the Bombay Harbour will be opened on or shortly after the 20th October.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd September 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 242,079 maunds and Rs. 35,230 in the earnings.

IT is statisfactory to know that the revival of the Rajputana and Central India Polo Tournament promises well and the following teams have entered for this year's play:—39th Central India Horse, the Poona Horse, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Abu Gymkhana Club and Bhopal Gymkhana Club. From what we hear of the players comprising the Abu and Bhopal Gymkhana teams some fine polo may be expected. The Tournament commences on Monday, the 24th October.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Home that the article in the last number of the "Quarterly Review" on "India under Lord Curzon" was written by Mr. St. Loe Strachey, who five years ago wrote in the same review on Lord Elgin's rule. Mr. Strachey is connected with this country in several ways, being the nephew of Sir John and Sir Richard Strachey. He is co-editor with Mr. Meredith Townsend, the veteran Anglo-Indian publicist and journalist of pre-Mutiny days of the "Spectator," having succeeded the late Mr. R. H. Hutton, Mr. Strachey is also a nephew on his mother's side of that brilliant man of letters, the late John Addington Symonds.

THE Alexandria correspondent of the "Times," writes on September 2:—The returns of the transit of vessels through the Suez Canal record the fact that on August 29 five vessels flying the German flag traversed the canal, while the British vessels that effected the passage numbered only three. The existing preponderance of German shipping in Eastern waters could hardly receive a more conspicuous illustration. It is questionable whether the past annals of the Suez Canal Company contain such an example of numerical inferiority in British shipping compared with any one nationality.

LORD TULLIBARDINE has been telling an interesting little story to some florists in Perthshire. He remembered, he said, when in Egypt trudging along the sands, and, when for nine months he had not seen a blade of grass, going over from Omdurman to Khartum, he came upon an English rose. If anything was calculated to make one better that was. He remembered how proud he was of his buttonhole. Later on he learned that that rose had grown within a yard of where General Gordon was killed, and he tried to bring the bush home, but unfortunately it died on the way.

THE other day the Kaiser entered the Opera House to witness the rehearsal of the new ballet "Coppelia." The manager had some difficulty in arranging a certain Slavonic dance, and the conductor of the orchestra and the corps de ballet were at loggerheads. Suddenly, says the Berlin correspondent of the Telegraph, from the dark of the auditorium, someone intervened who knew all about it. He had seen the dance in Hungary and gave instructions how it was to be done. He told the musicians and dancers where the tone accents were to come in. "Yes," he said finally, "you may stare at me, but it is so." It was the Kaiser.

EARL GREY, the new Governor-General of Canada, was, when Mr. Albert Grey, the Liberal candidate for South Northumberland at a by-election in 1878. It was the first time he endeavoured to enter the House of Commons, Mr. Edward Ridley (now Mr. Justice Ridley) was the Conservative champion. Mr. Grey was returned by a majority of two. But two of the voters had spoiled the ballot-papers by writing "Grey," instead of making a cross. The High Sheriff rejected the votes, and made a double return, sending both Mr. Ridley and Mr. Grey to the Commons. The Parliament was then in a dying condition, and the Radicals declined to go to the expense of a scrutiny. They waited until the general election in 1880, when Mr. Grey was elected by a large majority.

AN amusing incident is reported from Konigsberg, showing the feeling aroused by the Russo-Japanese war. A Russian lady while examining goods in a shop, seized a Japanese saucer and threw it to the ground, saying, "Thus may the cursed Japanese be treated." The shop assistant picked up the pieces, wrapped them in paper and informed the lady that she would be expected to pay for them. Hereupon the customer dashed the fragments once more to the floor shouting this time, "And so may the——Germans be treated." The patriotic German shopwoman replied by giving the lady a sounding box on the ear saying as she did so, "And may the Russians thus be served." Tremendous excitement ensued, and ever since the shop has been doing a roaring trade all the Konigsberg people going to see and admire their patriotic fellow-citizen.

## "BOLSHAYA YARMARKA."

### THE GREAT FAIR AT NIJNI NOVGOROD.

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

I KNOW of nothing on earth that admits of the slightest comparison with the colossal and fascinating annual show which the Russians call the Nijegorodskaya Yarmarka (Fair of Nijni Novgorod), or, more familiarly, the Bolshaya Yarmarka (Great Fair). Here we have a great city of 200,000 inhabitants for two months, entirely empty during the remainder of the year, and often in the spring flooded with the rising of the waters of the Volga and Oka Rivers, which just here majestically flow together to form Europe's mightiest stream.

Nijni is unrivalled for situation, for it is planted exactly in the centre of European Russia, and thus the growth of the fair during many centuries is a most natural evolution. It is the finest of all survivals of mediæval economics that the world has to exhibit, writes Mr. William Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Hundreds of the ancient commercial fairs flourish in various parts of Russia. Nijni's stupendous summer Yarmarka is the crown and climax of them all. It is the focus to which multitudes of traders from every part of the Tsar's dominions gather with caravans of their choicest wares. No rubbish from other lands is dumped in this wonderful emporium midway between north and south, east and west. It was really at Nijni Novgorod that I learned how magnificent are the resources of this colossal empire. Any one who has wandered amongst these bazaars by the long Siberian Quay, or on the great flat Sand Island in the Oka, or up and down the immense streets of the Persian Quarter, the China Quarter, the Khivan Quarter, and the Tartar Quarter, all consisting of hundreds of substantial two-storied houses and shops, built simply for use during two months only of the year, must ever afterwards smile at the constant allusions to that "Russian poverty" which is the favourite theme with many writers.

A MAGNIFICENT LANDSCAPE.

It is not usual to associate the idea of Russian scenery with that of beauty. But a voyage on "Mother Volga," as the Russians fondly call their noblest waterway, starting from Rybinsk, the highest point where steamers ply, down to Astrakhan on the Caspian, reveals a panorama which altogether excels that of the Rhine. All the great cities are on the right or south bank, with the single exception of Samara, and thus all are finally situated, for that side of the great river is everywhere picturesque with hills and forests with gleaming, gilded church cupolas and domes indicating where villages nestle in the green bowers. And one of the most imposing of these cities for situation is Nijni. The old part of the city, the High Town, clusters about the grand old Kremlin that towers up so as to dominate everything. And as the north bank of the Volga is generally as flat and tame as the opposite strand is hilly and beautiful, so here the eye from the High Town roams over a vast area which includes the junction of the two rivers, forming the great delta on which stands the Fair.

Nijni is somewhat sleepy at other periods, but during the Yarmarka season it is busy and bustling enough to delight even the soul of any American hustler. I have found it delightful on some days to come back across one of the bridges from the fair after hours of roaming in the vast bazaar avenues and to take a long ride in one of the electric tramcars of the city, which rush up and down the hills of both the High Town and the Lower Town, at a rate that changes the panorama at every moment, and gives unmitigated pleasure to the native mind. It must be remembered that, slow and deliberate as are the Russians about doing life's business in every department, they revel in velocity of motion when in their vehicles. A droshky driver seems to be always asleep when you are going to hire him, but directly he starts with his fare he sets his beloved and beautiful little pony flying, never with the whip, but with a whole catalogue of most endearing appellatives. And to see a splendid troika, with its three magnificent horses abreast, flashing along the Nevsky Prospect in St. Petersburg, is to witness a sample of the poetry of motion only furnished in Russia, the land of millions of horses. The prospect from the hill streets of Nijni, as you course along in a droshky if you will, or in a tramcar if you prefer it, is unique. The immense Fair stretches away on the other side of the Oka, in those streets in parallel lines, with avenues crossing at right angles in American style, and the two great rivers seem to cherish it in their embrace, as if jealous of intrusion on the great delta, once a marsh where wild fowl gathered in multitudes.

THE HEART OF THE YARMARKA.

The focus of the whole Fair is the splendid Glavny Dom ("Principal House"), a great stone edifice constructed by the Government. In this pile are the Government offices, the bureau of the Director of the Fair, the police offices, the post, and the Bank. A magnificent hall, lit with electricity, containing a spacious area for promenaders, is surrounded with shops containing the costliest commodities brought to Nijni, in the shape of furs of the best quality jewellery, and silks. This attractive spot is crowded all the day. During the afternoon a fine orchestra entertains visitors and purchasers. In no part of the world can so cosmopolitan an assembly be looked upon as in this Glavny Dom. Kalmuks, Buriats, Persians, Chinamen, Tartars, Mongolians, Bokhariots, Poles, Turks, Roumanians, Finns, Laplanders, Afghans, Beluchis, Germans, Wallachs, Gypsies, Circassians, Tcherkesses, and representatives of every province of the empire itself jostle each other both in the arcades of the Glavny Dom, and in the numerous streets of the great quarters which surround this nucleus of the whole congeries. Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Tartars, and Persians are the most importunate salesmen, especially when after the middle of August the wholesale transactions are over, in which many millions of roubles are exchanged, and the retail trade begins, which continues till the middle of September, when the Fair closes.

The vast majority of the shops, of which this immense Fair contains no fewer than 16,000, are shut at eight p.m., seeing that throngs of people who have been customers during the day pass the evening at the numerous places of entertainment in the great Kounavino suburb. This quarter runs far along the quay which confronts the Pesky, or Sand Island, on which is an immense iron market which is one of the most wonderful sights of the Fair.

OPENED WITH IKONS AND BANNERS.

The opening of the Yarmarka is an extraordinary ceremonial for a foreigner to witness, although it would be strange if in Russia any occasion could be observed without some ostentatious extravaganza. Of course, State authorities join with Church dignitaries to constitute the proper auspices for such an inauguration. Early in the morning a gun is fired. Then crowds gather to stare at one of those gorgeous processions peculiar to this land of semi-oriental pageantry. Hundreds of officials and dignitaries, clad in glittering vestments and uniforms, march from the Glavny Dom to the Cathedral. The show of ikons and banners is really a beautiful display. Across the Oka all the bells of the forty-three churches of the city are chiming. In Russia all church bells are made with some proportion of silver, and their music is incomparably sweet.

THE SELF-DEPENDENCE OF RUSSIA.

In the Yarmarka, Europe and Asia meet, and I think it must be admitted that Asia dominates Europe. Continually the visitor thinks he is in Asia. For while he roams about these romantic streets, at any turn he finds himself either in a street of Chinese pagoda-like structures, or among shops presided over by Persians with conical lambs wool hats or in the midst of a quaint assembly of Mongol tea-brick merchants. The peculiarity of the arrangement is that each class of the wonderful variety of commodities has a market-block of its own. In one section all is cotton, and the stranger discovers to his astonishment that Russia has in its own territory an extensive system of manufactures of all sorts of cotton fabrics. Further on we come to many shops, where in immense variety beautiful linen articles all of home manufacture are on sale. A day in the Yarmarka, indeed induces amazement in the mind of any stranger who comes here under the conviction that the Russian Empire is dependent on other nations for the convenience of civilised life.

(Concluded on page 6.)

# MANCHURIAN POSITION.

## KUROPATKIN'S NEW COLLEAGUE.

## LATEST PORT ARTHUR ATTACK.

## MORE FORTS CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Tsar has appointed General Gripenberg, commanding the Wilna District, to command the second Manchurian Army. His Majesty in a letter to the General says "the intense energy with which Japan is conducting the war and the stubbornness and high warlike qualities of the Japanese impel me to strengthen considerably the forces at the front in order to attain a decisive success in the shortest possible time. Owing to the number of units, it is necessary to divide the active forces in Manchuria into two armies, leaving one in the hands of General Kuropatkin, whilst you will command the second. Your many years of service and your warlike exploits assure me that you, following the general directions of General Kuropatkin, will lead successfully the army entrusted to you to the attainment of the object of the war."

Reuter (Chifu) wiring to-day says that the assault on Port Arthur beginning on the 19th inst., lasted for fifty hours and, it is reported, resulted in the capture of two or three supplementary forts in the vicinity of Kikwanshau and driving out the Russians from the trenches.

The fighting was desperate, but owing to the careful preparations, the Japanese losses, though heavy, were less in comparison with previous attacks.

Reuter (Port Said) says that the Petersburg and Smolensk have left there. The former was allowed to take 350 tons of coal and the latter 100 tons.

Their destination is declared to be Libau.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) states that, while Russia only recognises food as conditional contraband and insists on coal being absolute contraband, she has assured Great Britain that she proposes to deal with other articles in a lenient spirit.

All the seizures prior to the recent decision on the subject will be referred to the Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg.

The Circum-Baikal Railway was opened yesterday.

General Kuropatkin reports on the 24th instant that the situation is unchanged and the health of his troops good.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a telegram from San Francisco stating that a Russian warship apparently the Korea, mentioned on the 16th instant, has been sighted, making for the port.

Reuter (Chifu), says a Dalny steamer reports heavy fighting was resumed at Port Arthur on the 24th instant.

LATER.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes from St. Petersburg the correspondence between the British authorities and a coaling firm at Dartmouth, whom Russia desired should furnish coal to the Baltic squadron while on its way to the Far East, in reference to the interpretation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The correspondence extends from 21st May to 24th August when the Admiralty finally informed the firm that the provision of coal under these circumstances to vessels to be employed in connection with the war would be an infringement of the Act.

The same journal also publishes a letter from a Kiel contractor in reply to an enquiry from Admiral Pazhdestvensky stating the amount of coal the International Law permitted to be supplied, but offering to supply any quantity desired even outside Kiel. The contractor is a brother of a German Rear Admiral.

Telegrams, dated Colombo September 23, state:—Two army corps are being mobilised at Vilna Kieff, Kazan and Odessa. They will start for the front simultaneously. General Kuropatkin has been inspecting the communications at Tieling, north of Mukden.

It is believed the Russians do not contemplate holding Mukden, as large quantities of stores are being removed and sent to the north of the city and they are not prepared for a siege.

Intelligence from Chifu states that the Japanese there are forwarding to Dalny seventy thousand gunny bags, and are endeavouring to secure forty thousand more, for the purpose of filling them with sand and using them for blocking up portions of the most protecing the Russian right flank.

The Chinese declare that the Russians are paying a rouble apiece for unexploded shells used in the China-Japan War

## ADMINISTRATION OF KOREA.

### New American Adviser.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Mr. Stevens, the New Adviser to the Korean Foreign office, leaves Washington to-day.

He interviewed President Roosevelt on Saturday.

## AUSTRALIA AND ALIENS.

### Loosening of Restrictions.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Sydney says that the Australian Government has decided to relax the Aliens Restriction Act in favour of Japanese merchants, students and tourists, but those desirous of staying more than a year will require a special permission.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 25, 11-30 P.M.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Persia, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE ILLNESS OF LADY CURZON.

### Condition Still Serious.

LONDON, SEPT. 26, 5-10 A.M.

Yesterday evening's bulletin regarding the illness of Lady Curzon states that the condition of the patient is much the same, but the strength was fairly maintained throughout the day.

The papers say that the preparations for sustaining the strength of Lady Curzon were cylinders containing oxygen.

There was intense anxiety at Walmer Castle pending their arrival from London and for some time after, but the Doctors in attendance were at length able to report improvement and said that if it was maintained for forty-eight hours there was hope for her ladyship's recovery.

Sir Thomas Barlow stated yesterday evening that the malady has been considerably localized.

## RAILWAY SMASH IN AMERICA.

### Many Killed and Injured.

A collision has taken place between two passengers trains at New Market in Tennessee in which fifty-four were killed and one hundred and twenty injured.

## THE PRIMATE IN AMERICA.

### Visit to President Roosevelt.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs Davidson dined with President Roosevelt at the White House, Washington, on Saturday.

## GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

### An Increase of Men.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The estimates for the German Naval Budget for 1905 provide for an increase of 2,000 men.

## THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

### Another Conference.

President Roosevelt, receiving the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Washington, intimated he would shortly ask the Powers to join in another Hague Conference.

## DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM DIGBY.

### A Prominent Publicist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated Sept. 25, announces the death the day before of Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., the author of "'Prosperous' British India."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. William Digby, formerly a journalist in Ceylon and India.

## PRESENTATION TO A MILL OFFICIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 26.

Yesterday Mr. Mansukhram Uttamram, Weaving Master of the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Mill, was invited to a party by the Surti Club in the Patadi Durbar building on the occasion of his leaving the Mill for a better post in Bombay. Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram, late Small Cause Court Judge, eulogised Mr. Mansukhram and wished him success in his new undertaking.

Another meeting was held at Sheth Maganbhai's Vadi where he was presented with an address by the officers and operatives of the Mill. There was a gathering of over 1,000 persons, Mill Agents, Managers, Carding and Spinning Masters, and the Enginzers of the various mills of this city and other prominent gentlemen. The place was tastefully decorated and illuminated. Sheth Ambalalbhai, son of the late Sheth Sarabhai Maganbhai Karamchand, was elected President, and R. B. Krishnamukhram addressed the meeting on his behalf. He spoke very highly of the services rendered to the Mill by Mr. Mansukhram for 15 years, of his abilities and the progress he had made in the weaving industry during his trip to England, in proo of which he referred to the Mysore State gold medal awarded to him for mechanical devices as well as a silver medal for weaving in silk a life like portrait of his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda which was the first of its kind in India.

The address from the Mill was then read and Mr. Mansukhram was presented with a silver tray and an elephant flower vase.

Mr. Mansukhram thanked the gathering and the Mill staff for the honour they had done him and expressed his sense of gratitude to the late lamented Sheth Sarabhai for the kind treatment he received from him and from Sheth Chimanbhai.

## MOHAMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

### TO BE HELD AT LUCKNOW.

ALIGARH, SEPT. 26.

The Central Standing Committee of the Mohamedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference, Aligarh, have accepted the invitation from a representative Committee of Lucknow to hold the next meeting of the Conference at Lucknow during the last week of December. Raja Nothad Ali Khan, Talukdar, has been elected Honorary Secretary of the local Committee.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, SEPT. 26.—Bt Major, Maxwell, Bengal, VI Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.

Capt. Lapsley, Bengal, I. M. S. on M C, from Cawnpore

Capt. Foster, Punjab, I M S, on duty, from Cawnpore

Lieut, Taylor, Bombay, 119th Inf, on leave, from Baroda

Lieut, Stainton, Bombay, 119th Inf, on leave, from Baroda

Capt, Douglas, Bombay, R A M C, on duty, from Mhow

DEPARTURE, SEPT. 25.—Lieut-Col, Yale, Bombay, 1st West York Regt, off leave, to Quetta,

## POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

The third day's races came off successfully to-day. The attendance was not very large. The Grand National was won by Darojee and the Kirkee Chase by Patrician. The following are the results:—

The Breeders' Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for country-bred Horses.—Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's br ob h Saloon 10st 5lbs ..... 1
Capt Randall's b ob m Miss Ascot 6st 11lbs ..... 2
Mr Jaffer Mahomed Mistry's b ob g Upstart 9st 6lbs ... 3
Mr J D Scott's b ob m Bijley 10st 3lbs ..... 0
Col J P Grant's ch ob h Philistine 7 st 2lbs ..... 0
Mr Johne's b ob m Lady Newbrook 6st 13lbs ..... 0
Col J P Grant's b ob h Prime 6st ..... 0

Betting: 4 to 5 on Saloon, fives Upstart, sixes Miss Ascot and eights the rest.

Philistine led out followed by Lady Newbrook, Miss Ascot, Saloon, Upstart and the rest being behind. At the fifth furlong Philistine was still ahead. At the turn Saloon showed out and won by 1 1-4 lengths, head between second and third. Time—1 min. 13 secs.

The Poona Grand National.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Steeplechase for Horses W. A. & C. raised 21 lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of a Steeplechase value Rs. 500 or over; once, 5lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of a Steeplechase value Rs. 3 000, or over 10lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens 10lbs.—Distance—About 2 miles 1 furlong.

Maj G Moore's ch aus g Daroji 9st 11lbs .....E C Hoyte 1
H H Sultan of Johore's b aus g Peppercorn 9st 11lbs ..... Hoops 2
Mr H B Pike's roan aus g Rajid Rhone 9 t 11lbs ..... Mumford 3
Maj Logan Home's bl aus g Pope 11st 13lbs ..... 0
Hon Mr A A Aper's b g g Simon 10st 7lbs ..... 0
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi 9st 11 lbs ..... 0
Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell 9st 7lbs ..... 0
Mr T L Robert's ch aus g Moroney 9st 11lbs ..... 0
Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer 9st 11lbs ..... 0
Mr Peel's b aus g Planet 9 t 11lbs ..... 0

Betting. 3 to 2 on Hope and Peppercorn, sixes Daroji, 20s the others.

Darojee led to the first hurdle; Peppercorn followed. Johnson on Musketeer fell near the Ghorporie jump. Pope failed to jump and had to go again over the lost ground. Darojee led throughout and won by 1 1-2 lengths; 15 lengths between second and third. Time—4 mins 24 secs.

The Kirkee Chase.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200 A Steeplechase for A and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under new measurement and other classes, 14-1 and under, new measurement. Weight.—Above heights to carry 11st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winner since 31st March, 1902, of a Steeplechase value Rs. 500, or over once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens 7lbs., Arabs 10lbs., C. Bs. 8lbs.—Distance.—About 1 mile 7 furlongs, over the Pony Steeplechase Course.

Mr Vincent Clifford's b aus g Patrician 11st 5lbs ..... A Hoyte 1
Messrs Guest and Dawn's ch aus g Funny 11st 0 lb ..... E C Hoyte 2
Mr Guest's bl aus m Topsey 12st 3lbs ..... H Id 3
Maj Logan Home's ch aus m Mary Jane 10st 11lbs ..... 0
Mr E C Beck's b aus g Rifleman II 10st 9lbs ..... 0
Mr R C Beck's g a g Toby 8st 6lbs ..... 0

Betting evens Patrician, twos Funny, fours Mary Jane and long odds the rest.

Patrician led the whole way and won easily by 1 1-2 lengths, 20 lengths between second and third. Time—3 mins. 56 secs.

The September Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1902. Distance.—1 mile.

Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain 9st 10lbs ..... Foster 1
Mr W Baas' br aus g Stoddart 6st ..... Native 2
Lieut-Col J Deane's Urs' b aus g Red Coral 8st 5lbs ..... Melsom 3
Mr Kelso's ch e g Child's Guide 10st ..... 0
Mr Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood 8st 13lbs ..... 0
Mr Galstaun's b ch am c Riverside II 8st 11lb ..... 0
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Glen Albyn 8st .. 0
Aga S Shah's b aus g Prestwick 7st 8lbs ..... 0
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus h Idler 7st 8lbs ..... 0
Capt Wilson's bl e h Misty 7st 3lbs ..... 0
Mr Galstaun's br e m Sainte Marquis 7st 2lbs ..... 0
Maj F C Logan Home's b aus g Corrie Roy 6st 13lbs ... 0
Mr Guest's b aus g Spark 6st 7lbs ..... 0
Aga S Shah's br aus m Sleetover 6st 8lbs ..... 0

Betting twos against Child's Guide, fours Tubal Cain, eights Misty and St. Marquis and long odds the rest.

Child's Guide was badly left behind the others in bunch, Stoddart leading a lot with Tubal Cain. It was a good race down the straight, nearly four running abreast of Tubal Cain who shewed out and won by a short head. Time—1min 45secs.

The Wanowrie Plate.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 600, and the third, Rs. 400. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement; 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 4lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 5lbs.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal 7st 5lbs ..... Heeroo 1
Mr H Maydwell's g a h Titus II 9st 11b ..... A Hoyte 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 7st 11b Melsome 3
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 8st 5lbs ..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 7st 4lbs ..... 0
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 9st 2lbs ..... 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 8st 9lbs ..... 0
Mr A W Pasha's Turu of Luck 8st 9lbs ..... 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nahwa 8st ..... 0
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 7st 11lbs ..... 0
Mr Masjid bin Jurji's b a h Surgeon 7st 11 lbs ..... 0
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st 8lbs ..... 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumme 7st 8lbs ..... 0
Mr Preston's g a h Tawakel 7st 5lbs ..... 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Bruiser 6st 13lbs ..... 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 6st 7lbs ..... 0

Betting: 3 to 2 on Titus, twos Bay Middleton sixes Little Joker, sevens Achilles, 12s Moon 20s Sirjamal and 30s the rest.

Titus joined him. Round the bend Little Joker came into it, Bay Middleton having fallen back some distance, Titus, Little Joker, and Sirjamal running in a bunch. The last named managed to secure the verdict by a short head. Same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 23 4-5secs.

The Bedouin Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs 300, and the third, Rs 200. A Handicap for Arabs.—Distance—1 mile

Col Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 7st 12lbs..Heeroo 1
Messrs G Kan. D J's b a h Talisman 8st 2lbs..Melsome 2
Mr J D Scott's b a g Secunder 7 st 5lb ..... Amo 3
Mr R Shah's b a h Hunter 8 st 4lbs ..... 0
Mr F Garcia's b a h Narunjee 8st 1lb ..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 8 t 10lbs ..... 0
Mr Preston's g a h Precious 7st 13lbs ..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur 7st 4lb ..... 0
Messrs G Kand D J's b a h Berlin 6st 12lbs ..... 0
Mr S W Webster's b a h Syndic 6 t 5lbs ..... 0

Betting twos against Talisman, fours Money Spinner and Secunder, fives Narunjee, sixes Connaught, eights Precious and long odds the rest.

Talisman at once showed out with Berlin and Secunder, Syndic being badly left behind. At the turn Precious came in with Money-Spinner, but the former soon died out, Money-Spinner just managed to win by half a length. Same distance between second and third. Time 1 min.—55 3-5secs.

## POONA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results in the Racquet Tournament:—

In Handicap Doubles Nixon and Poston R. H. A. beat Captains Chaldecott and Twiss R. E. by 22 points.

In Mixed Doubles Captain Kearsey and Greenfell beat Colonel Hazelton and Nixon by 23 points.

A smart shower of rain fell in the evening and the weather was rather warm the whole day.

## BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The final of the Poona Gymkhana Billiard Tournament for which Aga Shahrookh Shah offered a silver cup was played off before a large number of spectators. The game was between Mr. Allan, 103rd Mahratta Infantry, and Mr. Vincent of the Bombay Police. The game was 200 up, Mr. Allan starting minus 50 and Mr. Vincent plus 50. The former made up his points in three quarters of the time of play and won easily by 25 points. The cup was presented to the winner by Mr. LeMesurier.

## DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

### NORTH STAFFORDS VS. QUEENS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

The first of the semi-final matches in the Durand Football Tournament was played to-day in lovely weather. The ground was in excellent condition. There were crowds of spectators. The game was between the North Staffords and the Queens. Play was fast and good, the Staffords having perhaps the best of the first ten minutes. After twenty minutes' play the Queens drew first blood from a scrimmage in front of the goal. The Staffords then attacked by a pretty passing between the forwards. The Queens had a hard time of it and defending eventually cleared. The half time whistle sounded with the ball in front of the Staffords' goal.

Immediately on resuming the Staffords got a "foul" from which they equalised by fine passing, and continued to press for some minutes when the Queens took up the offensive being near scoring on several occasions. The centre half and right back were particularly noticeable in serving the wings well. The Staffords got a "free" kick from half way and got the ball into the net, but the kicker was ruled off-side. A short time after, the Queens got the same and were within an ace of scoring. They eventually got a corner without result, full time whistle sounding with scores one all.

Extra time of ten minutes each way provoked great excitement and fast play, the Queens doing most of the attack. Two wing forwards were especially in evidence and both the Stafford backs were kicking well. The first period was unproductive of any score. On resuming the Queens continued the attack, but the ball went just wide of the posts. The Staffords getting possession from the goal took the ball down and a centre forward rushing down shot a second goal amid great excitement. The Queens tried hard to equalise and kept the Stafford backs busy, the game ending without further score. Result:—

North Staffords ..... 2 Goals
Queens ..... 1 Goal.

## THE LATE LIEUT. LANGTON.

POONA, SEPT. 26.

Owing to the death of Lieut. Langton at Naini Tal, the 93rd Highlanders' Ball which was fixed to take place in Poona on the 3rd October, has been cancelled.

## THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

### PROBABLE COMPLICATIONS.

### DALAI LAMA'S ATTITUDE.

GYANTSE, SEPT. 24.

Lhassa 19th instant, via Gyantse.—The departure of the Mission from Lhassa is likely to be the signal for a conflict of the political factions at Lhassa which will involve a state of confusion. The Dalai Lama is reported to be still hanging about the outskirts of the Mongolian Desert, near Nagchika, and is likely to return, as he still commands the loyalty of a very considerable body of monks. The Sera Monastery, which contains 6,000 Lamas, is known to support him, while the Garden Monastory though containing a party devoted to his cause, comprising a large faction for the deposed Shata Shape, whose family is most influential. The present Council, who recently concluded the negotiations with us, are not strong men, and may throw in their lot with the Dalai Lama. It is stated that troops are being massed in the north-west, on the border of the Chang Tang Desert; also of a large gathering east of Lhassa. We do not know to what faction these levies owe allegiance, but, it is quite likely that that party will come into power who will subvert the new conditions.

The Tsangpo river is now rapidly falling, and it has been decided to cross at a point nine miles above Chaksam Ferry, where the river is barely 150 yards broad and a saving of time will be effected. The passage should only take three days. But this route we avoid the Khamba Pass, which strikes the previous road at Pete.

The Tibetans questioned 're' the Brahmaputra, profess ignorance of its course and state it flows through a country inhabited by lawless savages and cannibals who live and feed like animals.

The road is so much improved between Chumbi and Kangma that it is open to 'ekka' traffic the whole way, the cart road for these light vehicles being completed over the Nathu pass. Each cart has a carrying power of two and a half pack animals and transport is thus greatly facilitated.

The Tibet Mission and its escort are by this time or their way back from Lhassa and in a few days we should hear of their nearing the Karo-la, the pass which is the most serious obstacle on the road to Gyantse. As our special correspondent stated in a recent message the whole force is marching direct to Gyantse so all hope must be abandoned of any exploration of the Brahmaputra either westwards to Shigatse or eastwards to Assam. Keen geographers will much regret the decision not to detach a small party to trace the great river through the rocky defiles of the Eastern Himalayas until it enters the open country of the Lakhimpur district. The secret of the tremendous falls and rapids that are believed to exist—and, indeed, must exist, for there is a fall of many thousand feet from the Chaksam Ferry to the Assam frontier—will still remain veiled, and our maps will continue to show only the dotted line which is used to represent a river that has not been explored. The fact seems to be that the adventure did not commend itself to the military authorities responsible for bringing the troops safely back from Lhassa, though volunteers in abundance would certainly have been forthcoming if the formation of an exploring party, 500 strong or less, had been sanctioned. The Gurkhas of the escort would have come forward to a man, as the unknown has no terrors for them. We do not feel ourselves in a position to question the wisdom of the decision arrived at, but an opportunity has been lost that may not recur for many years. Equally it would seem that the chance has been missed of examining and mapping the Sangpo from the Chaksam Ferry up-stream to Shigatse. Native explorers, however, have passed along this route, so it is not actually a blank on our Maps. The difficulty in arranging for one or other of these exploring parties probably arise from shortage of portable supplies at Lhassa, for we have heard of the force being reduced to its last few maunds of flour. In these circumstances General Macdonald may have refused to be tempted into detaching any small column from the main body, even though geographical honours were to be won by his Survey Officers. The latter have been busily engaged in and about Lhassa for weeks past, and the results of their labours will be extremely interesting when published.—"Pioneer."

## THE ARREST OF SANJANA.

### PRISONER BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

S. C. Sanjana, the Parsee barrister, who was arrested in connection with the will forgery case, arrived in Bombay last evening by the P. & O. Co.'s China Mail steamer Chusan. He was in custody of Inspectors Power and Malaraff, of the Bombay Police. On the steamer arriving in the harbour, Superintendent Sloane, Head of the Bombay Detective Police, Superintendent Lee-Smith, of the Water Police, Inspector Favel, and Inspector Wilkins went on board the steamer in the Police launch, and escorted Sanjana ashore. He was taken to the Head Police Office, and will be placed before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, this morning.

## CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT.

### SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S REPORT.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH, has prepared the following note on the agricultural prospects in Gujarat based on his observations during his recent tour:—

I made a rapid tour to the head-quarters of the several districts in Gujarat to settle with the district officers the precise lines on which the administration of famine relief should proceed. I also arranged to meet the Political Agents of Palanpur and Mahi Kantha in Ahmedabad to discuss what would be necessary in their charges and to stop at Baroda to confer with the Resident and Divan as to means of co-operation. But soon after I reached Surat the rain, which had held off until the loss of most crops seemed almost certain, began and in the course of my tour the famine which had been threatened has been averted and the worst which can now happen may be some local distress and scarcity of fodder and a scanty water-supply. Even these ills will be avoided by a few more inches of general rain. In the circumstances I need not go into much detail. The rainfall in the greater part of Mahi Kantha was so satisfactory that the Political Agent accepted my view that the need for his coming to Ahmedabad was past and I did not think it necessary to stop at Baroda.

PROSPECTS IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

The Panch Mahals District is now considered by the Collector to be safe and the little I saw of the crops corroborates his view. It has throughout been in better case than the other districts and few or none of the crops were past recovery. All will be at least fair and some probably good, and there is a considerable supply of good grass. In the other districts rice has for the most part completely failed, but in Broach there are plants between cotton which will apparently do well enough. Bajri has generally withered, but in Kaira and Ahmedabad it has produced straw which forms a substantial addition to the fodder supply, though other fodder is preferred. So far as I can judge the standing jowari is generally not too far gone but much in Olpad (Surat) is almost completely withered. It is astonishing however how even quite yellow crops often revive with good rain. With exceptions cotton is in quite a healthy condition and in all districts the area under it is much above the normal because such a good price was realised last year. This is an important point because cotton picking lasts so long and gives so much employment. Minor crops, including tobacco, appear fairly good. Moreover the rain which has fallen is in most places enough for the sowing and coming to maturity of "sundhia" jowari and wheat; the latter can be sown on land which was under rice as well as on large tracts which are generally devoted to it. Prices have varied largely in different places, but the fact that at the important centre of Ahmedabad those of food grains have fallen about 30 per cent. and are now little above normal is a good gauge of the effect of the rain.

CATTLE SUFFERING IN SURAT.

The condition of cattle in the vicinity of Surat and Broach is very bad. Many have been sent to the Rajpipla and Mandvi jungles to graze, and the Collector of Surat has given passes for cutting grass in the latter which will be largely used for feeding the cattle taken to the vicinity. There are people willing to bring grass down from Navapur at their own cost and risk, and the Conservator, C. C, has been asked to allow people carrying passes signed by the Collector or a sub-divisional officer to cut grass in specified parts of the forests. It is most important to encourage private enterprize in this matter, as Government can never directly supply all needs effectually. However there is for the present such a demand for grass that Government could dispose of large quantities without loss or even at a profit, and poorer cultivators can be much helped by supplying grass to them and debiting a fair price as "takavi." The scarcity will not however last long even in Surat and Broach if the "sundhia" jowari now being sown does well, and it may do fairly well even without more rain. In the other districts fodder is not in defect at all, but on the contrary some could be spared from them for Surat and Broach. The Panch Mahals can supply good grass and Kaira can supply a little grass and also some old kudbi. There is perhaps less surplus in Ahmedabad, but the Collector thinks that some grass could be spared from that district also if it were needed. The Collectors have been put in communication with each other to deal promptly with this matter.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

For the present the greatest danger is of scarcity of water. The ground is so thirsty that little rain has yet collected in the tank beds and most of the rivers are still very low—as well as the wells. The Collector of Ahmedabad is being authorised to spend so much within a limit of Rs. 10,000 as he thinks expedient to make or deepen temporary wells and similar authority may be given to other Collectors. Except in the Panch Mahals and Southern Talukas of Surat there is little scope for such measures as are described in Appendix VIII to the Provisional Famine Code, but probably much good can be done if the tanks do not fill at a later period by digging deep holes in the beds of the tanks and also in river beds. The Superintending Engineer, N. D. thinks that notwithstanding past discouraging experience borings can be made with advantage and any detailed proposals by him on the subject may be considered. Some difficulty is experienced in getting troughs for watering cattle filled. Inquiry is being made whether those concerned will become jointly responsible for takavi for the purpose and I think in many places a suitable arrangement may be made in that way.

NO ACTUAL DISTRESS.

So far there have been no indications of distress. The nearest approach to such indication is an increase in the number of head-loads of firewood and grass brought into Ahmedabad and other towns, but that amounts too little. There are I understand some 16 tanks in the three Northern districts of Gujarat on which work is proceeding and much of it is being done departmentally, but there has not been an increase of more than one or two per cent in the number of applicants for work. The Collector of Surat has been trying famine rates on two or three small Local Fund works, but few will accept them. It will be well to let such of these works as are suitable for agricultural or other ordinary labourers proceed departmentally so long as there is any ground at all for suspecting that there may not be enough private employment. If there is a rush of applicants to them or to the tanks or river-beds in which temporary wells are constructed, test-works may be opened. My present view however is that in British districts as well as in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha relief works will not be needed even if no further rain falls. The Political Agent of Palanpur thinks that if no further rain falls before January some may be needed within his charge, which has got less rain than most other places, but none are needed yet. There are no distressed wanderers anywhere and therefore no need for poor houses. In Kaira provisional dole lists have already been prepared, but of course no doles are now required,

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

The application of the orders regarding suspension and remissions will require the establishment of sub-divisional officers to be kept at full strength or perhaps rather above it, but if the crops still alive recover fully—and I think many if not most will—and the late crops do well, little suspension and remission may be needed. In most places a postponement of the instalments will probably be expedient. I do not think that there will be much need of increase of other establishment in British districts. The Political Agent, Palanpur, would like one Engineer for Palanpur and another for the small States administered by him if relief works have to be opened in them, and there will probably be no difficulty in complying with his request should the contingency arise. I doubt if it will arise in the event of crops elsewhere being good and prices keeping low.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

### SHROPSHIRE L. I. VS. THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

### THE PROTEST DECIDED.

THE decision of the Rovers' Football Tournament Committee that the match between the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Seaforth Highlanders which was played on Saturday should be replayed was carried out finally yesterday morning when the Seaforths snatched the victory by two goals to one. The result was not unexpected as the general concensus of opinion among those competent to express any on first-class football was, that all things considered, the Highlanders had the balance of the game in their favour. This result entitled them to play in the final yesterday evening when the last tussle in the finest Tournament ever held in India drew an immense crowd of the public, who, during the last fortnight have been treated, with perhaps one or two exceptions, to some splendid exhibitions of the game.

Yesterday morning the match began again in clear and cool weather, and before a fairly large number of spectators around the four sides of the ground. The Shropshires opened the attack, but were almost immediately repulsed and the Seaforths took up hostilities and maintained the better of the game for a considerable length of time till eventually the forward line of the Seaforths broke away and scored. The Seaforths kept their opponents well on the defensive and hardly allowed the latter to cross the centre line. Eventually the Shropshires got the better of the attack and would have scored but for the splendid defence of the Seaforths' back line. The half-time whistle sounded with the score in favour of the Seaforths by one goal to love.

The second half found the Shropshires doing their level best to retrieve, but they were invariably repulsed and the game was proceeded with more or less in favour of the Highlanders, who now made a couple of dashing invasions on the Shropshire goal and added their second goal, the match finally ending in favour of the Seaforths as follows:—

Seaforths ..... 2 Goals
Shropshires ..... Nil

The teams were represented as follows:—

SHROPSHIRE L. I.—Goal: Sergt. Willie; Backs: Pte. Andrews and Lce.-Corpl. Stapleton; Half-backs: Pte. Evans, Pte. Roberts, and Sergt. Humphreys; Forwards: Pte. Olliver, Pte. Ledgett, Pte. Bryan, Lce.Corpl. Graham and Pte. Skyrme.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.—Goal: Pte Fairbairn; Backs: Pte. Thomson and Lce-Corpl. Stephens; Half-backs: Pte. Hutchinson, Tullock and Leys; Forwards: Pte. Lennie, Macnamara, Tuffi, Munnoch and Drummond.

REFEREE.—Mr. A. Crawford of the Calcutta Football Club.

### THE FINAL TIE.

### CHESHIRES RETAIN THE CUP.

The final tie of the Tournament was fought out last evening between the Cheshires (Bombay) and the Seaforths from Nasserabad. A phenomenal crowd, representative of all grades of society, castes and nationalities mustered on the Cooperage to witness the final struggle for the Cup. The game was highly interesting and exciting, both sides contending every inch of the ground. A north wind, however, carrying with it whirling clouds of dust, sprang up about a quarter of an hour after the start of play and proved a very disturbing element, marring the play to a great extent. Whatever goals therefore were scored were all notched at the Cooperage end. Any attempt at working the ball up to the Bandstand goal was invariably frustrated, the ball being blown several points off its mark. The Highlanders were a good deal handicapped, having played a game already with the Shropshires in the morning and in the evening having to do battle with no ordinary opponents, who throughout the struggle never left them idle a moment. However, while congratulating the Cheshires on preserving an unbeaten record, the Seaforths are to be equally congratulated for their undoubtedly splendid play throughout the tournament. The competition has been a great success, being recognized throughout India as one of the finest and no proof of this is wanting, considering that teams from distant parts of India that, entered for it. It must come as a matter of extreme satisfaction to Mr. Fred Hogan, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, and the Committee to see their efforts crowned with such thorough success. Mr. Hogan has managed these tournaments for several years past and each succeeding year has witnessed an increase in the popularity of the fixture.

The Seaforths commenced hostilities and pressed almost immediately, but were quickly repulsed. Play was then confined to the centre of the field, where some very smart passing on both sides kept the war lurking in this position. Taking advantage of an opening Macpherson broke away and invaded the Cheshire goal to a dangerous pitch, but Dewer's final kick dodged the ball wide. Another attack followed and Drummond sent the ball into the net, but was declared off-side. The Seaforths continued on the aggressive and Lennie eventually tried to head in, but unfortunately the sphere lodged over the net, within a foot of the bar. Still the Seaforths pressed and with some smart passing again worked up the game in their favour. From a skirmish in front of the Cheshire goal Drummond shot from a pass from the right wing and found the net, scoring

THE FIRST GOAL

of the evening. The resumption found the Cheshires attacking desperately and after some neat passing got well in front of the Seaforth "25", but the final shot lodged the sphere over the net. Off-side against a Cheshire forward was the next feature and this helped to transfer the venue of hostilities. The Highlanders kept on the attack for the next five minutes and the Cheshires once more reversed the order, but only for a time. The Seaforths then became the aggressors and when the half-time whistle was piped, they had the game well in their favour. With the score one goal to love against them

THE CHESHIRES PRESSED VIGOROUSLY

in opening the second half and rushed immediately. With the strong wind now dead against them the Seaforths seemed simply helpless—notably the back division—and this accounted for Gaffney having no difficulty in equalizing matters. Excitement now ran high as the Cheshires forced the game and nearly added a goal, the ball going wide by a narrow margin. The goal kick brought the hostilities to the centre of the field where some give and take play ensued. Eventually the local team broke away and would have scored but for a bit of faulty judgment by their centre forward. The breeze played considerably against the Highlanders, but despite this fact they now made a dash for victory, but a bit of miskicking in their forward line once again reversed the order of play. A "foul" against a Cheshire forward carried the war once more into their own territory, but the attack was not for long. Three rapid invasions by the Cheshires followed, in the last of which Fairbairn, the Seaforth custodian, had to rush out several yards to save. The sphere eventually was sent into touch. Continuing on the aggressive the Cheshires pressed in the most vigorous manner and from an exciting skirmish in front of the Seaforth goal, Johnson shot in the wining goal for his side. The whistle soon after sounded with the game at mid-field and the score as follows:—

CHESHIRES ..... 2 Goals.
SEAFORTHS ..... 1 Goal.

The teams were represented as follows:—

CHESHIRES.—Goal: Pte. Chard; Backs: Ptes. Brannon and Corpl. Blears; Half-backs: Ptes. Fletcher, Walker and Thornby; Forwards. Ptes. James, Gaffney, Park, Johnson, and Hardcastle.

SEAFORTHS.—Goal: Pte. Fairbairn; Backs: Ptes. Thomson and Macpherson; Half-backs: Ptes. Hutchinson, Tulluck, and Morton. Forwards: Ptes. Lennie, Macnamara, Tufft, Dewer, and Drummond.

REFEREE.—Mr. A. Crawford of the Calcutta F. C.

After the game the winners and runners ranged up in front of a table on which the Cup was placed, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell addressed them

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Flour kept for three years in a cold storage chamber, at a temperature about zero centigrade, by M. Balland, a French military pharmacian was found to remain quite good. Flour kept for the same time under ordinary conditions deteriorated and gave an acid reaction. Refrigeration checks fermentation and the hatching of insects, but M. Balland considers that it would be still better to keep the grain itself in refrigerators.

Captain Baldwin's motor balloon has a cigar-shaped gas-bag of silk, 54 feet long, and 17 feet thick, with a netting from which the car hangs. The car is an open wooden frame work of a shuttle shape, carrying the motor propelling, and steering mechanism, as well as the aeronaut. The motor is of the ordinary gasoline type and of seven horse-power. It weighs 60lbs., and the propelling helices make 150 revolutions a minute. The total weight of the airship is 220lbs., and it can lift nearly 500lbs.

The "chromostereoscope" is a new apparatus invented by M. Albert Nodon, and described to the Academy of Sciences, Paris. It gives a double impression of reliefs and colours by means of two monochromatic photographs.

According to M. Championniere in a paper to the French Academy of Medicine, appendicitis is infectious, and may arise from influenza. It is commonest in countries where much flesh is eaten, and is graver in patients who eat overmuch flesh. It may be prevented by a semi-vegetarian diet and periodic purgation.

The French Academy of Medicine has adopted the following rules with regard to the care of babies. No other mode of nursing is equal to that of the mother, and her milk belongs to the child. The growth and digestion of the baby should be watched. When it is out of health a doctor should be seen as early as possible, last the malady be grave. The breast should be given every two hours by day, and once or twice by night, and each time for as long as possible. A child should not be weaned in the hotter months from June to October, or while it has a teething eruption, or some indisposition. The mother should abstain from alcoholic liquors, and not even drink too much of beverages containing alcohol, for instance, wine or cider, on pain of harming the child. Deficiency of mother's milk can be supplied by that of the ass, goat cow, &c. A doctor should prescribe whether the animal milk should be diluted or sweetened.

The animal milk can be sterilised by boiling, or heating to 100 degrees C., in a bainmarie, that is, by hot water, &c. Such milk, however, does not keep well. A spoon, glass, or small pot are preferred for giving the milk. Feeding-hoties, with tubes, are dangerous, and should be proscribed. Animal milk may be diluted with water recently boiled. It should be tasted and smelled before use. The proper time of weaning from animal milk should be the same as that given for mother's milk, and the health of the child should be even more carefully watched. Premature weaning is dangerous.

Hep. Duclaux, and others have succeeded in taping the gastric juice of animals, such as the pig and dog, for medicinal purposes. An operation is performed to allow of the tapping, and the animal continues to live, and live royally, on condition of supplying some of its gastric juice for persons of weak digestion. There is it appears, a prospect of the method becoming an industry.

Refrigerating establishments in Humburg store eggs in spring until the winter, when they fetch a higher price. Denmark also stores eggs at a temperature of 1 to 3, or preferably 2 1-2, degrees C. A great mass of ice prevents a sudden change of temperature if the carbonic acid freezing machine stops.

The Americans, with all their go-ahead improvements in railway cars, have, it appears, a little to learn from the slower nations of the Old World, and are adopting the old system of side instead of end doors for their cars. The Illinois Central and the Wabash Company have adopted side doors, as they permit of passengers getting in and out quicker. The doors, however, do not open on the platform, but slide to one side. This may be an improvement.

Glass models of microscopic forms of life—for instance, polypes, and skelotons of radiolarians—are to be seen at the Museum of Natural History, New York. They were made by Mr. Mueller, a glassworker, under the direction of Dr. Dahlgren, of the Department of Preparation. The glass models are enlarged so as to be visible to the naked eye, and exhibit the form and structure better than the preserved models.

Herr Hegelund, an official of the milk industry in Denmark, shows that a cow can be made to yield double the quantity of milk by milking it eight instead of three times a day. Moreover, when the cow has been used to the change for some three weeks it continues to give an increase of milk, although there is a return to the earlier practice of milking thrice a day. Frequent milking is only what the cow experiences with her calf. There is, also, an improved method of milking by hand instructed at the Milking School of Ladelund, Denmark.

An experiment in electrifying the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, which belongs to the Vanderbilt group, is to be tried on the Peoria section. If successful, it is probable that all the line between Lafayette and Indianapolis will be electrified.

The Inverborough Rapid Transit Company, for the working of their New York subway, instruct their motor men or drivers in a special car for the purpose. It is fitted up with all the electrical mechanism they will have to control.

Observations of migratory birds made at the Kentish Lightship in the Channel show that the immediate cause of the great migratory movements is a fall of temperature which arouses the instinct of the bird, and the migration takes place in the most unfavourable weather.

The zebu of India has been introduced into Algeria. Those of Trichinopoli, or South Madras, good for work and eating, and those of Bengal good for milking, are among the most preferred. They are sometimes crossed with Breton cattle, but at Verdure and Mermont, near Bona, the pure breed is raised with much care.

Mr. A. H. Thompson has proposed to supplement the finger-print and other marks for identifying persons by an examination of the teeth.

It is reported that the Chinese and Japanese Telephone Company of Shanghai have their aerial wires which are enveloped in lead pipes, attacked by wasps, which breed in bamboos. In July or August they bore holes in the stems to lay their eggs clear of birds. In default of bamboos they have done the like with the lead covering of the wires. The company have coated the lead with boiled linseed oil and canvas, which the insects cannot penetrate.

Professor Blondlot, of Nancy, who has become famous by his researches on the N-rays, has been created an Officer of French Legion of Honour.

The "Lancet" says:—Indifference to the calling of medicine may be followed by success and even by devotion to the medical life, but the parent who sends an unwilling lad to study medicine must have some particularly good reason for believing himself to be right. On the point of health a parent should be firm. Only healthy men should study medicine. . . . Sound health of mind and body are indispensable conditions. Another question that of means, is not unworthy of attention. To have a little money in prospect is not, perhaps, essential, but whether general or consulting practice be the objective aimed at it confers a great advantage on its possessor." The British Medical Journal observes, "The profession of medicine is a path to fortune only for the few. It has great advantage, however, that no practitioner who is willing and able to work need starve. . . . All should able to earn, say, from £400 to £500 a year. . . . he pecuniary disadvantages of medicine as a profession are the prolongation and costliness of the period of training and the more or less lengthy time of waiting after qualification before anything like an average income is received. Then the working expenses, including house, carriage, and what may be called professional equipment are so heavy in proportion to the gross income of a man in active practice, that the chances of being able to save, even to the extent of the return of the original capital, are in berhaps the majority of cases slight; while reasonable provision for old age, after family expenses are paid, is too often impossible. It is the chief glory of the medical profession, however, that its standard of success is not the amount of money earned, but the amount of good done to our fellow-men, and the quantity of new truths added to the sum of knowledge."

The "Hospital":—"Of course, the intending medical student should look well ahead, and it is especially necessary that he should have a disposition which will accord well with his future as a medical man; but in modern medicine there are so many fields and especial branches of work that it will not be common for anyone, provided he is prepared to do his share of hard work, to fail in the quest for an opening which is suited to his natural bent."


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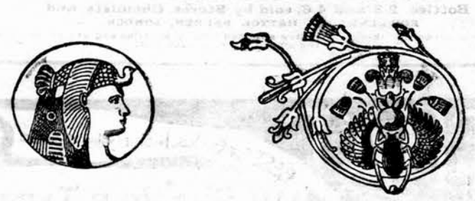

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**TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES**

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical

## THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

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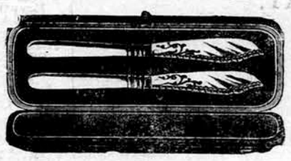
Spirit Kettle
Best Eelectro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



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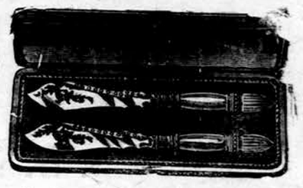

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Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

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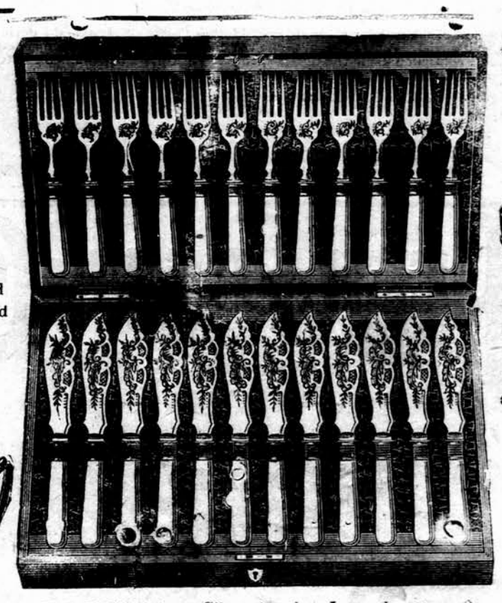

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